Dell Server Deployment Pack Version 3.0 for Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager

User's Guide

Notes, cautions, and warnings

NOTE: A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your computer.

CAUTION: A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

WARNING: A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

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1

Introduction

This document describes the activities that you can perform with the Dell Server Deployment Pack (DSDP) Version 3.0 for Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager (Configuration Manager).

NOTE: This document contains information on requirements and the supported software necessary for working with DSDP. If you are installing this version of DSDP after a long time after its release date, check to see if there is an updated version of this document on the support site. For accessing documents on support site, visit Accessing Documents From The Dell Support Site or see **dell.com/support/Manuals/us/en/04/Product/dell-srvr-dplymnt-pck-v3.0-for-systm-center-config-mangr**.

What's new in this release

- Support for Microsoft System Center 2012 R2 Configuration Manager installed on Microsoft Windows Server 2012 R2.
- Support for Dell's 13th generation of PowerEdge servers.
- Support for Dell Deployment Toolkit (DTK) version 5.x and later.
- Support for deploying the operating system by using static IP.
- Support for new configuration setup types. For more information, see the *Dell Server Deployment Pack Version 3.0 for Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager Installation Guide*.

Dell Server Deployment Pack features overview

You can perform the following tasks using the Dell Server Deployment Pack:

- Configure the server's Dell Remote Access Controller (DRAC), integrated Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC), RAID, and BIOS using INI files and Command Line Interface (CLI) options. You can also configure RAID using the **Array Builder Wizard**.
- Create a Dell-specific boot image that is used in the operating system deployment.
- Import and apply driver installation packages for specific Dell servers.
- Consolidate launch points to various wizards to perform a typical server deployment on site server installation.
- Support up to sixteen global and dedicated RAID hot spares.
- Support Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager 2012 R2, 2012, and 2012 SP1 releases.
- Import Dell Deployment ToolKit (DTK) using the **PowerEdge Deployment ToolKit Configuration Wizard**. Make sure that you import DTK package only from the site server and not from the admin console.
- Import Dell driver packages from the Configuration Manager Admin Console.
- Deploy the operating system by using x64 and x86 boot images (DTK with 64-bit support is required).

Console and operating system support matrix for Dell Server Deployment Pack

The following table provides information about the operating systems supported by Dell Server Deployment Pack for Configuration Manager.

Table 1. Compatible operating systems supported by Dell Server Deployment Pack for WinPE

Configuration Manager Version	WinPE Version	Operating System Deployment
Configuration Manager 2012	3.0	• Windows Server 2008 • Windows Server 2008 R2
Configuration Manager 2012 SP1	4.0	• Windows Server 2008 R2* • Windows Server 2012
Configuration Manager 2012 R2	5.0	• Windows Server 2008 R2* • Windows Server 2012 • Windows Server 2012 R2

Legend:

* — For Windows Server 2008 R2 support, visit **support.microsoft.com/kb/2853726**.

Distributed Configuration Manager setups on multiple primary site servers

You can install DSDP on multiple primary site servers. While installing DSDP on the primary site servers, ensure that the versions of DTK and OpenManage used in the CAS and all primary site servers are the same.

Following are the limitations of the installation.

- If DSDP is uninstalled on primary site server 1 where you have imported DTK, you cannot use the existing boot images in the primary site server 2 or create boot images in it. Reimport DTK from the primary site server 2 to create the boot images. The site server where DTK is first imported, serves as the source for the boot image driver.
- You can import the OpenManage Driver for a particular server model only on one primary site server. This server serves as the OM Driver source for other primary site servers.
- If two primary site servers exist, four Dell packages are displayed in the Configuration Manager console. Of the four packages, two are the original source and the remaining two are the instances from the second primary site.

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Before using Configuration Manager

Before you begin using the Configuration manager, ensure the following:

- Import the DTK packages if you are upgrading DSDP using the option **Remove Dell Deployment ToolKit (DTK) utilities and Windows PE drivers** or installing DSDP for the first time.

  NOTE: You can import the DTK package only from a Configuration Manager site server and not from the admin console.

  For more information on importing a DTK package for Configuration Manager 2012, 2012 SP1, or 2012 R2, see Importing a DTK Package.
- Distribute and update the appropriate packages to Configuration Manager distribution points. The **Update Distribution Points** operation ensures that all packages of the Dell Server Deployment Pack that you installed are updated on the distribution points. The Distribution operation ensures that the packages are available on the distribution points for the client systems to access them. To add a distribution point, see the Configuration Manager *Online Help*.

Dell Server Deployment Pack provides consolidated launch points to various wizards to perform a typical server deployment. To access the wizards sequentially, right-click the **Operating System Deployment** node and select **Dell PowerEdge Server Deployment**. You can use DSDP for Configuration Manager to perform the following tasks:

- Import a Dell Deployment ToolKit (DTK)
- Create Dell boot images for server deployment
- Import Dell driver packages from *Dell Systems Management* DVD
- Create an operating system deployment task sequence

NOTE: Always launch the Configuration Manager console with administrator privileges.

Recommended Dell Deployment Toolkit version for Dell Server Deployment Pack

DSDP with DTK version 5.0 supports the following Configuration Manager versions:

- Configuration Manager 2012
- Configuration Manager 2012 SP1
- Configuration Manager 2012 R2

NOTE: In Configuration Manager 2012 SP1, there are only Windows PE 4.0 drivers , so only 64–bit operating systems' deployment is supported as DTK 4.4 does not support 32–bit version of Windows PE 4.0 drivers. In Configuration Manager 2012 R2, there are only Windows PE 5.0 drivers, so only 64–bit operating systems' deployment is supported as DTK 5.0 does not support 32–bit version of Windows PE 5.0 drivers.

In Configuration Manager 2012, there are only Windows PE 3.x drivers, so both 32–bit and 64–bit operating systems' deployments are supported as DTK 4.4 supports 32–bit version and 64–bit version of Windows PE 3.x drivers.

For 10th generation–13th generation PowerEdge servers, use DTK 5.1.

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Using the Dell Server Deployment Pack on systems running Configuration Manager 2012, 2012 SP1, or 2012 R2

This section provides information on how to use Dell Server Deployment Pack on systems running Configuration Manager 2012, 2012 SP1, or 2012 R2.

Importing a Dell Driver Cab files

1. Download the latest DTK cab file from **dell.com/support**.

   NOTE:
   - Make sure that you import a DTK cab file packages from the site server and not from the admin console.
   - Support for DTK self-executable zip file.
2. Launch the **Configuration Manager Console**.
3. In the left pane, select **Software Library** → **Operating System** → **Application Management** → **Packages**.
4. Right-click **Packages** and select **DLCI Server Deployment** → **Launch Deployment Toolkit Configuration Wizard.**

   The **Launch Deployment Toolkit Configuration Wizard** screen is displayed.
5. Click **Browse** and navigate to the cab file or self-extractable zip file that you downloaded.

   The selected cab file version, Windows PE version, and architecture is displayed in **Cab Selection for Import** section on **DLCI WinPE Driver Configuration Wizard**.

   NOTE: If the WinPE drivers are already installed on this system, then the following message is displayed:

   WinPE drivers are already present on this system, importing Cab file will be overwriting the existing WinPE drivers. Are you sure you wannt to continue?
6. Follow steps 7 to 11 in the Upgrading a Dell Driver Cab files section for creating a boot image.

Upgrading a Dell Driver Cab files

1. Launch **Configuration Manager Console**.
2. In the left pane, select **Software Library** → **Operating System** → **Application Management** → **Packages**.

3. Right-click **Packages** and select **DLCI Server Deployment → Launch Deployment Toolkit Configuration Wizard.**

   The **Launch Deployment Toolkit Configuration Wizard** screen is displayed. If there is an existing cab file package on the server, then the cab file version, Windows PE version, and architecture is displayed under **Cab Selection for Import** section.

4. Click **Browse** and navigate to the cab file self-extractable zip file that you downloaded. Click **Next**.

   The selected cab file version, Windows PE version, and architecture is displayed in **Cab Selection for Import** section.

5. In **Boot Image Selection**, select any one of the following options:

   NOTE: Make sure that you import a 64-bit cab file before selecting x64 boot images in any of the following options.

Use Boot Image from WAIK/ADK tools	Select this option to create both x64 and x86 Dell boot images. The source for the boot image creation is obtained from Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) or Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK), depending on the configuration, and all the Windows PE custom install packages are added to the boot image.
Use existing Boot Image from Configuration Manager	This option allows you to select an existing boot image in Configuration Manager. Select an existing boot image from the drop-down list and use it to create a Dell boot image.
Use a custom Boot Image	Select this option to import a custom boot image from any other location. Specify the Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path of the Windows Imaging (WIM) file and select the boot image from the drop-down list.

   NOTE: Only finalized images are supported if you select the **Use a Custom Boot Image** option for WinPE.

   NOTE: The Windows PE custom boot image should have **XML**, **Scripting**, and **WMI** packages installed on it. For more information on how to install these packages, see the *Microsoft Windows AIK* or *Windows ADK* documentation.

6. Click **Next**.

   The **Boot Image Property** screen is displayed.

7. In the **Boot Image Property**, enter a name for the Dell boot image.

   The **Version** and **Comments** fields are optional.

8. Click **Create**.

   The boot image creation process begins. A progress bar shows the status of the boot image creation. After the boot image is created, the boot image details are displayed on the **Summary** screen, the information includes DTK details, and success state.

9. Right-click each of the newly created boot images and perform the update and manage distribution points operations.

   The drivers imported from Dell driver Cab files are injected into WinPE. This process depends on the Configuration Manager and ADK. It is recommended that you read the limitations documented for these products before creating a boot image. For example, **technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825070.aspx**

NOTE: You can view the DTK configuration details only by using the **Import DLCI Dell Driver Cabs**.

Creating a boot image for deploying Dell PowerEdge servers

1. Launch **Configuration Manager Console.**
2. In the left pane, select **Software Library → Overview → Operating Systems → Boot Images**.
3. Right-click **Boot Images** and select **Dell PowerEdge Server Deployment → Create Dell Server Boot Image**.

   The **Dell PowerEdge Boot Image Creation Wizard** is displayed.
4. In **Boot Image Selection**, select any one of the following options:

   NOTE: Make sure that you import a 64-bit version of DTK before selecting x64 boot images in any of the following options.

Use Boot Image from WAIK/ADK tools	Select this option to create both x64 and x86 Dell boot images. The source for the boot image creation is obtained from Windows Automated Installation Kit (WAIK) or Windows Assessment and Deployment Kit (ADK), depending on the configuration, and all the Windows PE custom install packages are added to the boot image.
Use existing Boot Image from Configuration Manager	This option allows you to select an existing boot image in Configuration Manager. Select an existing boot image from the drop-down list and use it to create a Dell boot image.
Use a custom Boot Image	Select this option to import a custom boot image from any other location. Specify the Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path of the Windows Imaging (WIM) file and select the boot image from the drop-down list.

   NOTE: Only finalized images are supported if you select the **Use a Custom Boot Image** option for WinPE.

   NOTE: The Windows PE custom boot image should have **XML**, **Scripting**, and **WMI** packages installed on it. For more information on how to install these packages, see the *Microsoft Windows AIK* or *Windows ADK* documentation.
5. Click **Next**.

   The **Boot Image Property** screen is displayed.
6. Enter a name for the Dell boot image.

   The **Version** and **Comments** fields are optional.
7. Click **Create**.

   The boot image creation process begins. A progress bar shows the status of the boot image creation. After the boot image is created, the boot image details are displayed on the **Summary** screen, the information includes DTK details, and success state.
8. Right-click each of the newly created boot images and perform the update and manage distribution points operations.

The drivers imported from DTK are injected into WinPE. This process depends on the Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager and ADK. It is recommended that you read the limitations documented for these products before creating a boot image. For example, **technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/hh825070.aspx**

NOTE: You can view the DTK configuration details only by using the **PowerEdge Deployment ToolKit Configuration Wizard**.

Enabling command prompt for debugging boot images

NOTE: To debug the task sequence workflow or failure in the WinPE environment, press <F8>.

1. Launch **Configuration Manager Console**.
2. In the left pane, select **Software Library** → **Overview** → **Operating Systems** → **Boot Images**.
3. Right-click on the boot image and select **Properties**.
4. In the **Properties** window, select the **Customization** tab and select **Enable Command Prompt (testing only)** check box.
5. Click **Apply**, and proceed with distribute and update the boot image to the SCCM distribution point. For more information, see Distributing Content and Updating Distribution Points.

Importing DLCI Dell Server Driver Packages

DLCI provides a wizard to create driver packages in Configuration Manager, based on the server-operating system combination from the drivers available in the *Dell Systems Management Tools and Documentation* DVD. These packages are used in the task sequences that are used for operating system deployment.

1. In the left pane, select **Software Library** → **Operating Systems** → **Driver Packages**.
2. Right-click **Driver Packages**, select **DLCI Server Driver Package** → **Import Dell DLCI Server Driver Package.** The **Dell DLCI Server Driver Package Wizard** is displayed.

   NOTE: If you have downloaded an ISO image, then create a physical disk or mount it on a virtual drive.
3. Select the drive in which you inserted the DVD and click **Next**.

   A list of driver packages for a combination of servers and operating systems is displayed.
4. Select the required packages and click **Finish**.

   A progress bar displays the status of the import. After the import is complete, the import summary is displayed.

   NOTE: The import of drivers may take more time and the progress bar may not be updated immediately.
5. Click **Close**.

Distributing content and updating distribution points

1. Launch **Configuration Manager Console**.
2. In the left pane, select **Software Library → Overview → Application Management → Packages → Dell PowerEdge Deployment.**
3. Right-click **PowerEdge Deployment Toolkit Integration** and click **Update Distribution Points**.

   A message box prompting for a confirmation is displayed.
4. Click **OK** to update the distribution points.
5. Right-click **PowerEdge Deployment Toolkit Integration** and click **Distribute Content**.

   The **Distribute Content Wizard** is displayed.
6. Click **Next** and proceed through the wizard to manage the distribution points. For more information, see the Configuration Manager *Online Help* or the Configuration Manager documentation.
7. Go to **Overview → Boot Images → Operating Systems.**
8. Right-click the boot image you created and click **Distribute Content**.

   The **Distribute Content Wizard** screen is displayed.
9. Follow the instructions in the wizard to manage the distribution points.
10. To update and manage distribution points for the driver packages you imported, go to **Driver Packages → Dell PowerEdge Driver Packages <Dell OpenManage Version>.**

    The driver packages window is displayed.
11. Right-click each of the newly imported driver packages and perform the distribute content and update distribution points operations.

Configuring the hardware components of your server

Configure the various components of the hardware on your server.

Creating a task sequence

You can create a task sequence in two ways to configure your server:

- Create a Dell-specific task sequence using PowerEdge Server Deployment template.
- Create a custom task sequence.

The task sequence proceeds to the next task sequence step irrespective of the success or failure of the command.

Creating a Dell specific task sequence

To create a Dell-specific task sequence using DLCI Server Deployment template:

1. Launch **Configuration Manager Console**.

   The **Configuration Manager Console** screen is displayed.
2. In the left pane, select **Software Library → Operating Systems → Task Sequences**.

3. Right-click **Task Sequences**, and then click **DLCI Server Deployment → Create DLCI Server Deployment Template.**

   The **DLCI Server Deployment Task Sequence Wizard** is displayed.
4. Type the name of the task sequence in **Task Sequence Name** field.
5. Select the boot image that you want to use from the drop-down list.

   NOTE: It is recommended that you use the Dell custom boot image that you created.
6. Under **Operating System Installation**, select the operating system installation type. The options are:
   - **Use an OS WIM image**
   - **Scripted OS install**
7. Select an operating system package from the **Operating system package to use** drop-down menu.
8. If you have a package with **unattend.xml**, then select it from the **Package with unattend.xml info** menu. Else, select **<do not select now>**.
9. Click **Close** in the confirmation message box that is displayed.

Creating a custom task sequence

1. Launch the **Configuration Manager Console**.

   The **Configuration Manager Console** screen is displayed.
2. In the left pane, select **Software Library → Overview → Operating Systems → Task Sequences**.
3. Right-click **Task Sequences**, and then click **Create Task Sequence**.

   The **Create Task Sequence Wizard** is displayed.
4. Select **Create a new custom task sequence**, and click **Next**.
5. Enter a name for the task sequence in the **Task sequence name** text box.
6. Browse for the Dell boot image that you had created, and click **Next**.

   The **Confirm the Settings** screen is displayed.
7. Review your settings and click **Next**.
8. Click **Close** in the confirmation message box that is displayed.

Editing a task sequence

1. Launch the **Configuration Manager Console**.

   The **Configuration Manager Console** screen is displayed.
2. In the left pane, select **Software Library → Operating Systems → Task Sequence**.
3. Right-click the task sequence that you want to edit and click **Edit**.

   The **Task Sequence Editor** window is displayed.
4. Click **Add → Dell Deployment → Apply Drivers from Dell Lifecycle Controller.**

   The custom action for your Dell server deployment is loaded. You can now make changes to the task sequence.

   NOTE: When editing a task sequence for the first time, an error message **Setup Windows and Configuration Manager** is displayed. To resolve the error, create and select the Configurations Manager Client Upgrade package. For more information about creating packages, see the Configuration Manager 2012 documentation at **technet.microsoft.com**.

Adding diskpart clean to task sequence

1. In **Task Sequence Editor**, click **Add** → **General** → **Command Line**.
2. In the **Name** text box, enter *Diskpart Clean* as the name for the command line.
3. Select the input command line option `diskpartclean.bat`.
4. Select package **Dell PowerEdge Deployment** → **Dell PowerEdge Custom Reboot Script 2.1.**

Configuring task sequence actions

When you select **PowerEdge Server Configuration** from the **Task Sequence Editor**, the following tabs are displayed:

- **Action Settings**
- **Variable Replacement**
- **Logs/Return Files**

This section explains the **Action Settings** tab. For information about **Variable Replacement** tab, see Variable Replacement. For information about **Logs/Return Files** tab, see Log/Return Files .

Deploying a task sequence on static IP networks

The task sequence deployment involves the following steps:

- Preparing the .CSV File
- Importing Targets
- Creating the Bootable Media for OS Deployment
- Using the Bootable Media for OS Deployment

Preparing the .CSV file

Update the sample CSV file located at **C:\Program Files\Microsoft Configuration Manager\OSD\Lib \Packages\Deployment\Dell\PowerEdge\NetworkSetting\Samples\MACIPMap.csv** by adding a row for each of the targets.

NOTE: Ensure that the MAC address for each target matches the MAC address of the target's NIC port that is connected and active on the network.

NOTE: If **EnableDHCP** is true, the values of IPAddress, SubnetMask and IPGateway are ignored, but DNS fields are used to set DNS Servers for both WinPE and post OSD network settings.

Importing targets

1. In the left side of Configuration Manager, expand **Assets and Compliance**, right-click **Devices**, and select **Import Computer Information** wizard.
2. Select **Import computers using a file** and click **Next**.
3. Enter the file path in the **Import file** text box or click **Browse** to navigate to the location where the file you want import is stored.

4. Select the **This file has column headings** check box.
5. From the **Assign As** drop-down list select **Variable** and click **Next**.
6. In the **Choose Target Collection** window, select the required option and click **Next**.

   NOTE: If an existing device has the same name, it is over-written.
7. In the **Summary** window, review the content and click **Next**. The wizard imports the computers from the file and displays a confirmation message.

Creating the bootable media for OS deployment

1. In the left side of Configuration Manager, right-click **Task Sequences** and select **Create Task Sequence Media**.
2. In the **Select Media** window, select**Bootable Media**.
3. Select the **Allow unattended operating system deployment** check box and click **Next**.
4. In the **Media Management**, **Media Type**, **Security**, and **Boot Image** windows, select the options based on the prevailing environment, and click **Next**.
5. In the **Customization** window, select the **Enable prestart command** check box.
6. In the **Command line input** text box, enter the following command.

   ```
   cscript.exe UpdateNI.vbs
   ```
7. Select the **Include files in the prestart command** check box.
8. Click **Set** next to the **Package** to select the **Dell PowerEdge Deployment → Dell PowerEdge Startup Network Setting** package.
9. Click **Browse** next to the **Distribution point** text box to select the appropriate distribution point and click **Next**.
10. In the **Summary** window, review the content and click **Next**.

    The bootable media is created and a confirmation message is displayed.

NOTE: If a new entry is added to MACIPMAP.csv, update the **PowerEdge Startup Network Setting-<Sitecode>** to **Distribution Point and create a new task sequence media**.

Using the bootable media for OS deployment

The operating system deployment is unattended unless the tasks in the task sequence require it. For example if the Windows serial number is not provided in the task sequence, the Windows operating system waits for it during the deployment process.

NOTE: You can use the same bootable media for all servers entered in the **.CSV** file, provided you select the appropriate driver packages in the task sequence on the site server.

Configuring system BIOS

1. Right-click the task sequence and click **Edit**.
2. From the left hand side of the **Task Sequence Editor**, under **Configure Hardware → Step 1** , click **Set BIOS Config (ini file) → Action Settings** tab.
3. From the **Configuration action type** drop-down list, select **BIOS Config (ini file)**.

   The **View** button is enabled.

NOTE: You can also select **BIOS Config (command line)** if you want to configure the system by using the CLI option. For more information on the CLI option usage, see Command Line Options.

4. Click **View** to open the **.ini** file. Make modifications as per the configurations required and save the file.

   For information about the .ini file format, see the "Sample File Formats" section in the *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Command Line Interface Reference Guide* available at **dell.com/support/manuals**.
5. Select **Save to a file in the toolkit package for this custom action when I click OK** in the pop-up message, and then click **OK**.
6. Save the file in the default directory.

   An example of default directory: **\\<site server hostname>\sms_<site code>\OSD\lib\Packages\Deployment\Dell\PowerEdge\DTK\Template\Configs\Syscfg**.
7. Click **Apply** to save the edited file to the task sequence.
8. Select **Set** from the **Action:** drop-down menu.

   The **Configuration file/Command line parameters** field is enabled. For more information, see Configuration file/Command line Parameter Options.

Alternatively, you can select the **<Create configuration file>** option from the drop-down list to create a **.ini** file from the start.

Configuring file or command line parameter options

There are three options you can choose from:

- <Create configuration file>
- <Import configuration file>
- Edit <syscfg.ini>

After creating the **.ini** file using any of above options, click **Apply in the Task Sequence Editor** window. The task sequence for **Set BIOS Config (ini file)** is created.

CAUTION: When you update or save a new file in the package, it is not automatically updated on all of its distribution points. To make sure that the new file is available to systems that need it, you must update the distribution points from the Software Distribution→ Packages→ Dell PowerEdge Deployment→ Dell PowerEdge Deployment ToolKit Integration <version> node.

<Create configuration file>

On selecting the <Create configuration file> option, the **Create** button is displayed.

1. Click **Create**.
2. Do one of the following in the **Configuration File Editor**:
   - Click **Import File** to import an existing **.ini** file from a directory.
   - Create an online **.ini** file in the **Configuration File Editor** field and click **OK**. This prompts you to save the **.ini** file you created to a local drive or network share of your choice.
3. If you select the **Save these changes to the existing file in the toolkit package when I click OK** option, your configuration is exported to a file when you click **OK**.

<Import configuration file>

On selecting the **<Import configuration file>** option, the **Import** button is displayed. Click **Import** to import an existing **.ini** file.

Edit <syscfg.ini>

This is a sample **BIOS.ini** file.

NOTE: For information about the .ini file format, see the "Sample File Formats" section in the latest *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Command Line Interface Reference Guide* available at **dell.com/support/manuals**.

1. Click **View** to see the existing **syscfg.ini** file.
2. In the **Configuration File Editor** window, edit the **syscfg.ini** file, select the **Save these changes to the existing file in the toolkit package when I click OK** option and click **OK**.

Edit <raidcfg.ini>

This is a sample **raidcfg.ini** file.

NOTE: For information on the ini file format, see the "Sample File Formats" section in the latest *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Command Line Interface Reference Guide* available at **dell.com/support/manuals**.

1. Click **View** to see the existing **raidcfg.ini** file.
2. In the **Configuration File Editor** window, edit the **raidcfg.ini** file, select the **Save these changes to the existing file in the toolkit package when I click OK** option and then click **OK**.

   After creating the **.ini** file using any of the preceding options listed, click **Apply in the Task Sequence Editor** window. The task sequence for **Set RAID Config (ini file)** is created.

Configuring system BIOS using XML input

To configure your system BIOS using XML input:

1. Right-click the task sequence and click **Edit.**
2. In the left side of the **Task Sequence Editor**, under **Configure Hardware → Step 1** , click **Set BIOS Config (xml file) → Action Settings** tab.
3. From the **Configuration action type** drop-down list, select **BIOS Config (xml file)**.
4. From the **Configuration file / Command line parameters** drop-down list, select **syscfg_xml.xml**.

   The **View** button is enabled.
5. Click **View** to open the **XML** file in the **Configuration File Editor**. Make modifications as per the required configurations and save the file.

   For information on the ini file format in:

   - Dell's 12th generation systems, see "Sample File Formats" in the *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Version 4.4 Command Line Interface Reference Guide*
   - Dell's 13th generation systems, see "Sample File Formats" in the *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Version 5.0.1 Command Line Interface Reference Guide*

   available at **dell.com/support/manuals**.
6. Select **Save to a file in the toolkit package for this custom action when I click OK**, click **OK** to save the changes and return to the **Task Sequence Editor**, and then click **OK**.

7. Save the file in the default directory.

   An example of default directory: **\\<site server hostname>\sms_<site code>\OSD\lib\Packages \Deployment\Dell\PowerEdge\DTK\Template\Configs\Syscfg**.
8. Click **Apply** to save the edited file to the task sequence.
9. Select **Set** from the **Action:** drop-down menu.

   The **Configuration file/Command line parameters** field is enabled. For more information, see Configuration file/Command line Parameter Options.

Alternatively, you can select the **<Create configuration file>** option from the drop-down to create an **XML** file from the start.

Configuring iDRAC 7 and iDRAC 8 using XML input

To configure idrac 7 and idrac 8 using XML input:

1. Right-click the task sequence and click **Edit.**
2. In the left side of the **Task Sequence Editor**, under **Configure Hardware** → **Step 1** , click **set iDRAC7 Config (xml file)** → **Action Settings** tab.

   For iDRAC 8, click **Configure Hardware** → **Step 1** , click **set iDRAC8 Config (xml file)** → **Action Settings**
3. From the **Configuration action type** drop-down list, select **iDRAC 7 Config (xml file)**.

   For iDRAC 8, select the **iDRAC 8 Config (xml file)** option.
4. From the **Configuration file / Command line parameters** drop-down list, select **idrac_xml.xml**.

   The **View** button is enabled.
5. Click **View** to open the **XML** file. Make modifications as per the configurations required and save the file.

   For information about the XML file format in:

   - Dell's 12th generation systems, see "Sample File Formats" in the *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Version 4.4 Command Line Interface Reference Guide*
   - Dell's 13th generation systems, see "Sample File Formats" in the *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Version 4.4 Command Line Interface Reference Guide*

   available at **dell.com/support/manuals**.
6. Select **Save to a file in the toolkit package for this custom action when I click OK** to save the changes and return to the **Task Sequence Editor**, and then click **OK**.
7. Save the file in the default directory.

   An example of default directory: **\\<site server hostname>\sms_<site code>\OSD\lib\Packages \Deployment\Dell\PowerEdge\DTK\Template\Configs\Syscfg**.
8. Click **Apply** to save the edited file to the task sequence.
9. Select **Set** from the **Action:** drop-down menu.

   The **Configuration file/Command line parameters** field is enabled. For more information, see Configuration file/Command line Parameter Options.

Alternatively, you can select the **<Create configuration file>** option from the drop-down list to create an **XML** file from the start.

Configuring Set Boot Order

1. Right-click the task sequence and click **Edit**.
   The **Task Sequence Editor** window is displayed.
2. Click **Add → Dell Deployment → PowerEdge Server Configuration.**
   The custom action for Dell server deployment is loaded.
3. From the **Configuration action type** drop-down list, select **Boot Order**.
4. From the **Action** drop-down list, select **Set**.
5. Under **Configuration file/Command line parameters**, `select --bootseq=virtualcd.slot.1`. This sets the boot order to boot from a virtual CD. To retrieve the boot device ids for a device, see Retrieving Boot Device IDs.

   NOTE: See the *Dell Deployment Toolkit CLI Guide* for information on parameters for `--bootseq` option.

Retrieving boot device IDs

1. Create a task sequence using DSDP:
   a. Launch the **Create Dell Task Sequence** wizard.
   b. In **Server Hardware**, select **Set BIOS config**.
   c. Select the appropriate boot image, credentials, and other inputs.
   d. Click **Create and Save the Task Sequence**.
2. Edit the task sequence and from the **Action** drop-down list, select **Get**.
   a. Right-click on the task sequence and click **Edit**.
   b. Delete the step **Build the Reference Machine** as deploying OS is not required.
   c. Click **Set BIOS Config (ini file)**.
   d. Change the action to **Get**.
   e. In **Configuration File/Command line parameters**, provide a filename. This filename is assigned to the BIOS config file that is created after running the task sequence.
   f. In the **Log/Return Files** tab, provide the share path and credentials of the location where you want to create the file.
   g. Save the task sequence.
3. Run the task sequence on the target for which you need to set the boot order.
   A file is created in the mentioned share location with the specified file name.
4. Select a value for the **bootseq** attribute from the config file. For example: `bootseq=nic.emb.1,cdrom.emb.0,hdd.emb.0,virtualfloppy.slot.1,virtualcd.slot.1`
   Values separated by comma are the individual bootable devices in the target.
5. Select the device ID of the device which you want to set in the boot order. For example, `hdd.emb.0`.

Configuring RAID by using RAID Config (wizard)

By using the **RAID Config (wizard)** you can create a new configuration file or import an existing configuration to configure RAID on your systems.

For instance, to configure RAID by creating a new configuration file using the **RAID Config (wizard)**. From the left-hand side of the **Task Sequence Editor**, under **Configure Hardware** → **Step1**, click **Set RAID Config (wizard)**.

Under **Configuration file/Command line parameters** there are three options you can choose from:

- <Create configuration file>
- <Import configuration file>
- <sample.xml>

<Create configuration file>

To create steps for RAID:

1. Select the sample ini file from the drop-down.
   The **View** button is enabled.
2. Click **View** to open the ini file. Make modifications as per the configurations required and save the file.
   For information on the ini file format, see "Sample File Formats" in the *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Version 4.4 Command Line Interface Reference Guide*. You can access the guide from this URL: **www.dell.com/support/Manuals**.

   The **Array Builder <XML filename>.xml** window is displayed.
3. Select **Save to a file in the toolkit package for this custom action when I click OK** and click **OK** to return to the **Task Sequence Editor** window.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Save the file in the default directory.
   An example of default directory: **\\<site server hostname>\sms_<site code>\OSD\lib\Packages \Deployment\Dell\PowerEdge\DTK\Template\Configs\Raidcfg**.
6. Click **Apply** to save the edited file to the task sequence.

Alternatively, you can select the **<Create configuration file>** option from the drop-down to create a **.ini** file from the start.

<Import configuration file>

1. Select **<Import configuration file>** from the **Configuration file/Command line parameters** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Import**.
3. Specify the location of the configuration file you want to import and click **Open.**

<sample.xml>

1. From the **Configuration file / Command line parameters** drop-down list, select **<sample.xml>**.
2. Click **View**.
   The **Array Builder** wizard for the sample.xml is displayed.
3. To edit the **sample.xml**, see <Create configuration file>.

Using the Array Builder

Using **Array Builder**, you can define arrays/disk sets with all available RAID settings, logical drives/virtual disks of varying sizes or use all available space, and assign hot spares to individual arrays or assign global hot spares to the controller.

How Array Builder works

When you run the task sequence on a target server, the array configuration utility detects the existing controller(s) on the server as well as the disks attached to each controller. The custom action then tries to match the physical configuration(s) the utility detected to the logical configurations you selected in the **Array Builder- <xml file name>.xml → Controller Configuration** window. The available options are:

- **Select the embedded controller (on the motherboard)**
- **Select the controller located in slot**
- **Select any controller with <number of disks> disks attached**
- **Select all remaining controllers in the system regardless of configuration**

These array configuration rules are defined using a graphical, logical layout that allows you to visualize how your array controllers are configured. Rules are processed in the order displayed in the **Array Builder** tree, so you know exactly which rules have priority.

You can also apply configuration rules based on task sequence variables detected on the server. This allows you to define different configurations to different servers even if the detected hardware is identical.

Controllers

Controller elements contain variable condition elements. Controllers are one of several configuration types:

- The embedded controller
- A controller in slot "X"
- Any controller with "X" disks
- Any controller with "X" disks or more
- All remaining controllers

When launching **Array Builder** from a **<Create configuration file>** selection in the deployment action, a default embedded controller is created.

When a controller is created, a default variable condition, array, and disk(s) are created to ensure a valid configuration. You can leave the controller unconfigured - with disks set to non-RAID, or you can add arrays or do other actions.

NOTE: If the disk(s) is set to **non-RAID**, the existing RAIDs are cleared when the variable condition is not met.

Adding a controller

1. Select a controller from the list, or select an embedded controller.
   The **Controllers** drop-down menu is enabled.
2. Click **Controllers** → **New Controller**.
   The **Controller Configuration** window is displayed.
3. Under **Controller Selection Criteria**, select from the following options:

Select the controller located in slot	Type the slot number of the controller.
Select any controller with <exactly, atleast> <number of> disks attached	Set a rule to select any controller which matches exactly, or at least the number of disks you have selected.
Select all remaining controllers in the system regardless of configuration	Set a rule to select all remaining controllers in the system regardless of configuration.

4. Under **Variable Matching Criteria**, you can set a rule to apply this configuration only if it matches certain criteria that you select. Select **Apply this configuration only when variable** to enable the rule setting options.
5. Click **OK**.

Editing a controller

To edit a controller, select the controller and click **Controllers** → **Edit Controller.** On the **Controller Configuration** window, you can make changes to your controller.

Deleting a controller

1. Select the controller and click **Controllers** → **Delete Controller.**
   A warning message that all the attached arrays and disks are deleted is displayed.
2. Click **Yes** to delete or **No** to cancel.

   NOTE: On a server, you require at least one controller. If there is only one controller and you delete it, then a message that the default controller was inserted because the last controller was deleted is displayed.

Variable conditions

Variable evaluation is provided so that you can apply the configurations for arrays and logical drives to different situations.

Variable condition elements contain arrays and global hot spares, and are of two types:

- **No variables defined**: This is the default configuration inserted with every controller, and you cannot remove or move it from last in the order.
- **Variables defined**: This is where any variable is compared to a value using one of the pre-defined operators.

Adding a new variable condition

To add a new variable condition under an embedded controller:

1. Expand **Embedded Controller** and select **[No variable conditions defined]**.
2. Click **Variables → New Variable Condition**.

   The **Variable Condition Configuration** window is displayed.
3. Under **Variable Matching Criteria**, you can set a rule to apply this variable only if it matches certain criteria that you select.
4. Click **OK** to apply the variable condition or **Cancel** to return to **Array Builder**.

Editing a variable condition

1. Select the variable condition and click **Variables → Edit Variable Condition.**

   The **Variable Condition Configuration** window is displayed where you can make changes to your variable condition.
2. Click **OK** to apply the variable condition or **Cancel** to return to **Array Builder**.

Deleting a variable condition

1. Select the variable condition and click **Variables → Delete Variable Condition.**

   A message that all the attached arrays and disks are deleted is displayed.
2. Click **Yes** to delete or **No** to cancel.

Arrays

Array nodes include both RAID arrays and non-RAID disk groups (indicated by the different icons for RAID arrays and non-RAID disks). By default, a non-RAID disk group is created when a controller is created. If the controller configuration specifies the number of disks required, then the same number of disks are added to the non-RAID group.

- Arrays are added, modified or deleted depending on the controller configuration and number of disks available.
- Array elements contain logical drives and physical disks.

Adding a new array

To add a new array under a variable condition:

1. Select a variable condition and click **Arrays** → **New Array.**
   The **Array Settings** window is displayed.
2. Set the required RAID level from the **Desired RAID Level** drop-down menu.
3. Click **OK** to apply the array, or **Cancel** to return to the **Array Builder**.

Editing an array

1. Select the array and click **Arrays** → **Edit Array**.
   The **Array Settings** window is displayed. Here you can select a different RAID level for the array.
2. Click **OK** to apply the changes or **Cancel** to return to the **Array Builder**.

Deleting an array

1. Select the array and click **Arrays** → **Delete Array**.
   A message that all the attached disks will be deleted is displayed.
2. Click **Yes** to delete or **No** to cancel.

Logical drives (also known as virtual disks)

Logical drives are present on RAID arrays and non-RAID groups. While configuring the logical drives you can allocate a specific size (in GB) or allocate all the available (or remaining) space in the array to them. By default, a single logical drive is created for all new arrays and is set to use all the available space.

When specific-size logical drives are defined, the **using all remaining space** logical drive will consume any remaining space after other logical drive(s) are allocated their space on the array.

NOTE: Array Builder does not support creating logical drives under Non-RAID groups.

NOTE: You cannot delete a logical drive under Non-RAID disks in Array Builder.

Adding a new logical drive

1. Select the array and click **Logical Drives** → **New Logical Drive.**
   The **Logical Drive Settings** window is displayed.
2. Under **Create a logical drive**, enter the exact number of gigabytes the logical drive must contain.
3. Click **OK** to create the logical drive or click **Cancel** to return to **Array Builder**.

Editing a logical drive

1. Select the logical drive and click **Logical Drives** → **Edit Logical Drive.**
   The **Logical Drive Settings** window is displayed. Here you can change the size of the logical drive.
2. Click **OK** to apply the changes or click **Cancel** to return to the **Array Builder**.

Deleting a logical drive

1. Select the logical drive and click **Logical Drives → Delete Logical Drive.**
   A message to confirm the delete operation is displayed.
2. Click **Yes** to delete or **No** to cancel.

Disks (also known as array disks)

You can include disks as part of the arrays (or the non-RAID disks node). These disks can be classified as:

- **Standard disks** — These are the basic, non-defined disk type that make up the storage on arrays.
- **Hot Spares** — These disks provide online redundancy if a RAID disk fails, and are assigned to a specific array.
- **All Remaining Disks** — These disks provide an option to define an array without specifying the exact number of disks in it.

If the controller configuration specifies the number of disks required, then an equivalent number of disks are added to the non-RAID group too. If the controller specifies an exact quantity, then you cannot add or remove disks from the controller; you can only move them from array to array (or the non-RAID group). If the controller configuration specifies a minimum number of disks, then you can add or remove disks. However, you cannot remove disks below the lower limit specified in the controller configuration.

Adding a new disk

To add a new disk to an array, select the array and click **Disks → New Disk.**
You can choose from the following:

- **Single disk**
- **Multiple disks**
- **Hot spare (only for the current array)**
- **Global hot spare (all arrays)**

Changing a disk

To change a disk, click on the disk and select **Disks → Change Disk**.
You can change a disk to:

- Standard disk
- Hot spare (only for the current array)
- Global hot spare (all arrays)

Deleting a disk

To delete a disk, click on the disk and select **Disks → Delete Disk**.

Exporting to XML

This menu item allows you to save the current configuration in an XML file to a location of your choice. To make sure that this configuration file is used, save it into the package. Else, the configuration is saved to a variable.

To export the current configuration to an XML file, click **Export to XML**.

Importing XML

This menu item allows you to search for and import an existing Array Builder XML file. Format the XML file properly, else Configuration Manager automatically modifies the XML file and sends a notification of the change.

To import an existing Array Builder XML file from another location, click **Import XML**.

Saving to package

1. Select the **Save these changes to the existing file in the toolkit package when I click OK** option.
2. Click **OK** to save the configuration to an XML file.

CAUTION: When you update or save a new file in the package, it is not automatically updated on all of its distribution points. To make sure that the new file is updated on all of its distribution points, update the distribution points from the Software Distribution → Packages → Dell PowerEdge Deployment → Dell PowerEdge Deployment ToolKit Integration <version> node.

Creating task sequences for RAID, DRAC, and iDRAC

From the **Configuration action type** menu, you can select the options listed in the following table to create task sequences for RAID, DRAC, and iDRAC.

Option	Suboptions	Description
RAID Configuration (.ini file)	5i-raid0.ini	Sample file for RAID 0.
	5i-raid1.ini	Sample file for RAID 1.
	5i-raid5.ini	Sample file for RAID 5.
	raidcfg.ini	Use the existing **raidcfg.ini** file to configure RAID. For a similar example, see <Edit syscfg.ini>.
	iscsicfg.ini	Use the existing **iscsicfg.ini** file to configure RAID. For a similar example, see <Edit syscfg.ini>.

Option	Suboptions	Description
RAID Configuration (command line)	None	Use this option if you want to manually configure the RAID tokens using the CLI.
RAC Configuration (DRAC 5)	<Create configuration file>	For more information about the BIOS option, see <Create configuration file>.
	<Import configuration file>	For more information about the BIOS option, see <Import configuration file>.
	rac5cfg.ini	Use the existing **rac5cfg.ini** file to configure DRAC 5. For a similar example, see <Edit raidcfg.ini>. NOTE: Use DRAC configuration (DRAC5) to configure Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC) on Dell PowerEdge *xx0x* modular servers.
iDRAC Configuration (iDRAC 6)	<Create configuration file>	See <Create configuration file> for the BIOS option.
	<Import configuration file>	For more information about the BIOS option, see <Import configuration file>.
	idrac6cfg.ini	Use the existing id**idrac6cfg.ini** file to configure iDRAC 6. For a similar example, see <Edit syscfg.ini>.
iDRAC Configuration (iDRAC 7)	<Create configuration file>	For more information about the BIOS option, see <Create configuration file>.
	<Import configuration file>	For more information about the BIOS option, see <Import configuration file>.
	idrac7cfg.ini	Use the existing **idrac7cfg.ini** file to configure iDRAC 7. For a similar example, see <Edit syscfg.ini>.
iDRAC Configuration (iDRAC 8)	<Create configuration file>	For more information about the BIOS option, see <Create configuration file>.
	<Import configuration file>	For more information about the BIOS option, see <Import configuration file>.

Option	Suboptions	Description
	idrac8cfg.ini	Use the existing **idrac8cfg.ini** file to configure iDRAC 8. For a similar example, see <Edit syscfg.ini>.

The hardware component sequences are displayed in the Task Sequence Editor after configuring the system BIOS, RAID, DRAC, and iDRAC.

Variable Replacement

The **Variable Replacement** tab allows you to use and configure task variables like:

- **System Variables**
- **Task Sequence Variables**
- **Machine Variables**
- **Collection Variables**

Configuring Variable Replacement tab options

1. Select one of the following options under the **Action to take when a variable is unintialized or the value is null or blank** section:

Use a null/ blank value	Uses a variable that has not been initialized or has a blank value. This allows the clients to continue processing the action even if the variable is undefined or blank.
Fail the task	Fails an action that cannot retrieve a valid variable value. This allows you to view what is wrong with an action instead of trying to debug a failed command line or an incorrectly configured system.

2. Select **Search all text input files for variables to replace** to do the following:
   - Enable client-side scripts to search for and replace variables in the command line or within files specified.
   - Replace variables with values found in the task sequence environment or the Windows system environment.

   For optimum performance of the action clear the **Search all text input files for variables to replace** check box.
3. To replace any instances of a password in the **Actions with the password provided and confirmed** dialog box, select **Replace %PASSWORD% variables with this password**.
4. To set additional variables on the system, select **Manually define additional variables** . To define the additional variables:
   a. Type a variable **Name**.
   b. Type the variable **Value**.
   c. Select the variable **Type** from the drop-down menu.
5. Click **Apply** and then click **OK**.

Retrieving log files or capturing configuration files

1. Select **Retrieve the task sequence log file from the client after this action runs**.
2. Select **Enable extended / debug logging by this action** to get extensive information in the log files.
3. Select **Retain network folder settings from a prior step, if available** to copy any available network folder settings from the previous step **or** to configure the network folder settings proceed to step 4.
4. Enter a valid network/local path to save the file.
5. Enter the domain and account name to access the path.
6. Enter and confirm the password.
7. If you have specified a network path in step 4, then select **Map a drive letter to the network share above** and then select a drive letter from the drop-down menu.
8. Click **Apply** and then click **OK**.

Configuring the task sequence steps to apply operating system image and driver package

The scope of this document includes information only on the DLCI feature to apply operating system image and add Dell drivers.

Applying the operating system image

NOTE: Before you begin this task, make sure that you have the required operating system image file (.wim file) within the **Operating System Images** tree in the Configuration Manager.

To apply the operating system image:

1. In the left side of the **Task Sequence Editor**, under **Deploy Operating System**, click **Apply Operating System Image.**
2. Select one of the following options:
   - **Apply operating system from a captured image**
   - **Apply operating system from an original installation source**
3. Browse and select the operating system location and click **OK**.

Adding Dell driver packages

1. In the left side of the **Task Sequence Editor**, under **Deploy Operating System**, click **Apply Driver Package**.
2. Click **Browse**.

   The **Select a Driver Package** window is displayed.
3. Click **DLCI Driver Packages<OM Version>**.

   A list of driver packages available in the **Dell Lifecycle Controller Integration** is displayed.
4. Select a package for a Dell PowerEdge server, such as **Dell PEM630-Microsoft Windows 2012 R2-OM8.1.0**.
5. Click **Apply**.

NOTE: After operating system deployment, make sure that the mass-storage driver installed is same as that specified in the Task Sequence. If you find any differences, then update the driver manually.

Deploying a task sequence

After saving the task sequence, assign it to the collection of servers by deploying it. For the steps to deploy a task sequence, visit **www.technet.microsoft.com/en-in/library/gg712694.aspx**.

NOTE: DLCI does not support the Standalone Media method to create Task Sequence Media

Methods for deploying a task sequence

Now that the task sequence is ready, use any of the following methods to deploy the task sequence you have created:

- Deploy through a CD
- Deploy through a USB
- Deploy through PXE

For more information on how to deploy a task sequence using the preceding methods, see the Configuration Manager *Online Help*.

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Troubleshooting

NOTE: Before you run the sample commands provided in the troubleshooting section, see the DTK documentation and if required recreate the commands based on machine configuration.

An error occurs while trying to apply RAID on a system using command line interface

When you try to apply RAID using Command Line Interface on a system where an earlier version of RAID is already configured, an error is displayed.

Resolution: Add one more Dell PowerEdge Server configuration Task Sequence step (RAID Command Line) to clear the existing RAID Level. For more information, see the *Dell Deployment ToolKit User's Guide*.

Upgrade Scenario 1

If you are upgrading from DSDP version 2.1.0.2 to 3.0 by retaining DTK utilities, Windows PE drivers, and boot images created by DSDP, then do the following:

1. Edit the Task Sequence, in the left pane, from **Add** drop-down menu, click **General**, and then click **Set Task Sequence Variable**.
2. Add **Set Site Server Address** following **Restart in Windows PE** with the following details:
   - In **Name,** type `Set Site Server Address`.
   - In **Task Sequence Variable,** type `SiteServer`.
   - In **Value**, type `<Site server FQDN>`. For example: ss1.abc.com
   - Click **Apply** and then click **OK**.
3. Distribute and Update the **PowerEdge Custom Reboot Script** and **PowerEdge Deployment Toolkit Integration** packages.

NOTE: During upgrade, the drivers assigned to a boot image is removed, you must link the boot image to the task sequence and then inject the drivers into the boot image.

Upgrade Scenario 2

If you are upgrading from DSDP version 2.1.0.2 to 3.0 by removing DTK utilities, Windows PE drivers, and boot images created by DSDP, then do the following:

1. Edit the Task Sequence.

NOTE: when you edit the task sequence, the following error is displayed:
Diskpart clean step has lost reference to the package In the message prompt, click **Ok**.

2. Select the **Diskpart clean** tab. Click **Browse** to select Dell PowerEdge Custom Reboot script package.
3. In the left pane, from **Add** drop-down menu, click **General**, and then click **Set Task Sequence Variable**.
4. Add **Set Site Server Address** following **Restart in Windows PE** with the following details:
   - In **Name,** type `Set Site Server Address`.
   - In **Task Sequence Variable,** type `SiteServer`.
   - In **Value**, type `<Site server FQDN>`. For example: `ss1.abc.com`
   - Click **Apply** and then click **OK**.
5. Distribute and Update the **PowerEdge Custom Reboot Script** and **PowerEdge Deployment Toolkit Integration** packages.

NOTE: During upgrade, the boot image is removed, you must create a boot image, link the boot image to the task sequence, and then inject the drivers into the boot image.

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Command line options

DSDP supports the command line options supported in Dell Deployment Toolkit.

For more information on the command line options, usage guidelines, and syntax, see *Dell OpenManage Deployment Toolkit Version 4.4 Command Line Interface Reference Guide*.

The SYSCFG and RAIDCFG commands are supported in DSDP

- SYSCFG — The Deployment Toolkit (DTK) system configuration utility SYSCFG commands enable you to run commands to get information on configuration file format, and individual executables used to configure server BIOS, DTK state settings, and system information including PCI device detection.
- RAIDCFG — The Deployment Toolkit (DTK) RAID configuration utility RAIDCFG provides commands to configure all supported RAID controllers.

When using the SYSCFG commands, do the following changes to the commands, for example:

NOTE: To get correct results, it is recommended that you type command line options in the **Task Sequence** wizard.

—acpower

Option	`--acpower`
Valid Arguments	on, off, last
Description	Sets the behavior for the system after AC power is lost. This option specifies how the system responds to the restoration of AC power and is particularly useful in systems that are turned off using a power strip. When set to **on**, the system turns on after AC is restored. When set to **off**, the system does not turn on after AC is restored. When set to **last**, the system turns on if the system was on when AC power was lost. If the system was off when AC power was lost, the system remains off when power is restored. This option can be replicated. Example: `A:>syscfg --acpower=on acpower=on`
Applicable Systems	All Dell PowerEdge systems prior to PowerEdge 12G systems.

When using this command in DSDP, remove syscfg and run the command

```
--acpower=on acpower=on
```

When using the RAIDCFG commands, do the following changes to the commands, for example:

The following table lists the RAIDCFG options, parameters, and pre-defined arguments for setting the name of a virtual disk on a controller.

Mandatory Options and Arguments	Optional Parameters	Valid Parameters Arguments	Description

`-vd -vd=id -ac=svdn - vdn=<string> -c=id` or `vdisk vdisk= id action= setvdname vdname=<string> controllerid= id`	NA	NA	Sets the name of the specified virtual disk on the specified controller.
			
			Example:
			
			`A:>raidcfg -vd -vd=2 -ac=svdn -vdn=xxx -c=2`
			`RAIDCFG Command successful!`

When using this command in DSDP, remove `raidcfg` and run the command.

```
-vd -vd=2 -ac=svdn -vdn=xxx -c=2 RAIDCFG Command successful!
```

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Other Dell documents you might need

In addition to this guide and the online help, you might need to refer the following documents to get details on specific Dell OpenManage products. These documents are available at **dell.com/support/manuals**.

- The *Dell Server Deployment Pack Version 3.0 for Microsoft System Center Configuration Manager Installation Guide* provides information about installing DSDP 3.0 on your system.
- The *Dell Remote Access Controller 5 Firmware User's Guide* provides comprehensive information about using the RACADM command line utility to configure DRAC 5.
- The *Dell Chassis Management Controller User's Guide* provides comprehensive information about using the controller that manages all modules in the chassis containing your Dell server.
- The *Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller User's Guide* provides information about installation, configuration, and maintenance of the Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller (iDRAC) on management and managed systems.
- The *Dell Remote Access Controller/Modular Chassis User's Guide* provides information about installation, configuration, and maintenance of the Dell Remote Access Controller/Modular Chassis (DRAC/MC).
- The *Command Line Reference Guide for iDRAC6 and CMC* provides comprehensive information about using the RACADM command line utility.
- The *Command Line Reference Guide for iDRAC 2.00.00.00 and CMC* provides comprehensive information about using the RACADM command line utility on 10G-13G platforms.
- The *Dell OpenManage Deployment ToolKit User's Guide* provides general, best practices procedures that focus on the basic tasks for a successful deployment using Windows Preinstallation Environment (Windows PE) or embedded Linux.
- The *Dell OpenManage Deployment ToolKit Command Line Interface Reference Guide* provides information on the command line utilities to configure system features.
- The *Server Update Utility User's Guide* provides information on how to identify and apply updates to your system.
- The *Dell Repository Manager User's Guide* provides information on how to create customized bundles and repositories for servers running on Microsoft Windows operating systems.
- The *Glossary* for information on terms used in this document.

Contacting Dell

NOTE: If you do not have an active Internet connection, you can find the contact information on your purchase invoice, packing slip, bill, or Dell product catalog.

Dell provides several online and telephone-based support and service options. Availability varies by country and product, and some services may not be available in your area. To contact Dell for sales, technical support, or customer service issues:

Go to **dell.com/contactdell.**

Accessing documents from Dell support site

You can access the required documents in one of the following ways:

- Using the following links:
  - For all Enterprise Systems Management documents — **dell.com/softwaresecuritymanuals**
  - For Enterprise Systems Management documents — **dell.com/openmanagemanuals**
  - For Remote Enterprise Systems Management documents — **dell.com/esmmanuals**
  - For OpenManage Connections Enterprise Systems Management documents — **dell.com/OMConnectionsEnterpriseSystemsManagement**
  - For Serviceability Tools documents — **dell.com/serviceabilitytools**
  - For Client Systems Management documents — **dell.com/clientsystemsmanagement**
  - For OpenManage Connections Client Systems Management documents — **dell.com/connectionsclientsystemsmanagement**
- From the Dell Support site:
  a. Go to **dell.com/support/home**.
  b. Under **General support** section, click **Software & Security**.
  c. In the **Software & Security** group box, click the required link from the following:
     - **Enterprise Systems Management**
     - **Remote Enterprise Systems Management**
     - **Serviceability Tools**
     - **Client Systems Management**
     - **Connections Client Systems Management**
  d. To view a document, click the required product version.
- Using search engines:
  - Type the name and version of the document in the search box.